

1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all red to the giery and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1888.

Some Peculiar Bills Before the Legislature.

As a rule special legislation is to be regarded with suspicion, and private bills introduced in the Legislature for the beneat of some individual or corporation with the obvious purpose of taking a particular case out of the operation of a general rule, should never be allowed to be smuggled through.

A bill for the relief of GEORGE A. VOGEL

was recently introduced in the Assembly, and the provisions of this proposed enactment are somewhat remarkable. It provides that the Comptroller, President of the Board of Commissioners of Taxes, and the Counsel to the Corporation shall hear and determine, without reference to any former litigation in regard thereto, a certain claim which one GEORGE A. VOGEL makes against the city of New York for an alleged injury to certain lands on Fortieth street, caused by the grading of that street, or the attempt to grade it. This novel court, so summarily constituted, is required by the act to certify in writing the amount of damages which Vogel sustained, and to admit in evidence all papers and documents produced by either VocaL or the city having reference to Vogen's claim. The determination of a majority of this court is to have the same effect against the city as a judgment.

Now, we do not know what the merits of Mr. VOGEL's case may be, but we know that no such bill as this should be passed by the Legislature. It is manifest on the face of the proposed act that VogeL has had some unsuccessful litigation against the city in time past, and that having been beaten in a court of record, he is now irregularly seeking to mulct the city in damages.

Another peculiar bill was introduced in the Assembly the other day by Mr. BLUMEN-THAL; and its purpose is to authorize the Sinking Fund Commissioners to sell at private sale to the corporation of the Church of the Redeemer certain premises running slong Eighty-second street 200 feet to the west of the corner of the Fourth avenue. The bill authorizes the Sinking Fund Commissioners to sell this property to the church for such sum as to the Commissioners shall seem reasonable, and to place a reasonable value upon the equitable claim of the church and make a reasonable deduction therefor from the purchase price of the land. But what equity can exist in favor of this church as against the city, and why should the city's land be sold at private sale instead of at

public auction? The Legislature of New York would do well not to interfere in such matters. If this land and without any special legislation.

#### The Free Trade Fight Against the Platform.

Every day now carries us closer to July, 1888, and further away from July, 1884; and with the retreat of the latter month, and under the stimulus of fresh propositions emphasized by high authority, the recollection of the Democratic national platform upon which Mr. CLEVELAND was chosen to stand for election, shows unmistakable signs of fading out. For example, the Albany Argus denies that memorable document in these words:

"The Democratic platform did not say 'substantially or in any other way, that the internal revenue tax mus

Neither the most absolute submission to the precepts and fortunes of the Administration, nor the most ardent longing to smash the tariff at any price, can justify such a statement as this. The Democratic platform of 1884, after denouncing the Republicans for having "failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes," a statement which even our contemporary quotes, proceeded to pledge the Democracy to revise the tariff in "a spirit of fairness," and to declare categorically that "the system of direct taxation known as the 'internal revenue' is a war tax, and so long as the law continues, the money therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiera disabled in line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for payment of such pensions gress may from time to time grant to such soldiers; and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

Here we have, first, the denunciation of war taxes," and secondly, the single and isolated record that the internal tax is a war tax." If this does not mean that the internal revenue is transient and to be abolished as soon as practicable, then the war's burdens must be regarded as a permanent blessing, to be maintained and

The record indicates incontestably that the internal revenue system must be finally wiped out; and if the platform is to be edited with any meaning at all, a very little figuring of the simplest nature will show that, taking this same platform as a chart for legislation, a large portion of the internal revenue should be abolished now.

The sole justification offered in the platform for retaining this war tax is found in the declaration that it should be devoted to the payment of pensions. When those charges are satisfied, the special function of the internal revenue is accomplished, and then the ier must go into the Treasury. Taking the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, three years after the adoption of the platform, we find that the pension charges were \$75,000,000. The receipts from internal taxes, the "war tax" of the platform, were \$118,000,000. The remaining urdens of the war, so expressly defined as the sole cause for continuing the internal taxes, fell short of this immense collection by the still enormous sum of \$42,000,000, all | The House of Representatives, which re-

taken directly out of the pockets of the people. Against this exaction the Demo-cratic national platform expressly draws the ine, and against it the surplus in the Treas-

ury forms a monumental protest! The pension charges, as estimated by the Pension Bureau for the year ending in June next, will be \$82,000,000, including the special item of seven millions of back pay to Mexican veterans. The internal revenue receipts for the same period, judging from past ratios of increase, wil be about \$120,000,000, or perhaps more. Pension estimates for the year ending June, 1889, are again \$75,000,000, and by that time it would not be surprising if the internal revenue receipts should amount to \$130,000,000.

Here is the situation. If it is contended that the internal revenue taxes should not be cut down to-day by from forty to fifty millions, the argument can be supported only by the platform of the free trade party, pure and simple. It cannot be upheld by the present creed of the national Democracy. And so long as the party is to be recognized at all, or until it is agreed that its platforms are to be suppressed in favor of the haphazard deliverances of the transient states man, then the Democracy, both by the record of the day and by the facts of its history, must stand opposed to the system of the in-

Seeking to Evade the Statutes Against

Perpetual Trusts. In this State the aggregation of large sums in the hands of religious or charitable corporations has never been favored, and it has been the policy of the Legislature for many years past to limit the amount of real and personal estate which can be held by any religious or charitable society, and to restrict

bequests or devises to such corporations. Mr. ROBERT RAY HAMILTON has introduced into the Assembly a bill to further amend the charter of the American Bible Society. This corporation already enjoys great privileges and powers. By the amendment to its charter, passed in 1872, it was authorized to take and hold real estate by gift, bequest, or devise, without any restriction as to amount; but it was provided that the society should alienate the said real estate within three years after the same vest-

ed in the society in possession.

The new act gives the corporation power to act as trustee in respect to any gift, bequest, or devise; and allows gifts, bequests, and devises to be made to the corporation in trust; and goes on to provide that such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose for which they may be created This latter provision is all wrong, and it conflicts with the general statute regarding trusts which has been in force in this State for many years past, and which provides that the absolute ownership of personal property shall not be suspended for more than two lives in being at the death of the testator; and that the absolute power of alienation of real estate shall not be suspended for a longer period than two lives in being at the creation of the estate.

It is thus proposed, by slipping through a little amendment to the charter of one corporation, to annul all the force and effect of two most salutary provisions of the Revised Statutes. However worthy the charity, this sort of thing should not be tolerated.

#### The Blair Premium on Illiteracy.

The intelligent and truly patriotic members of the community will be rejoiced to hear that the specious and seductive, but dangerous, measure known as the BLAIR Educational bill has at last been virtually killed in the United States Senate, where alone from the outset it has had a prospect of ultimate success. This bill, it will be remembered, distributes nearly \$80,000,000 from the Federal Treasury among the several States, not according to population, nor in the ratio of the money expended by the States themselves for school purposes but in proportion to the rankness of their educational shortcomings-that is to say, the more persons over ten years of age in a given State who might be unable to write their names, the better would be the claim of that State to saddle its burdens on the rest of the Union. This disgraceful proposition, we repeat, is practically dead, for, if it could not pass the House of Representatives in 1884 and 1886, when it obtained majorities of 22 and 25 in the Senate, it can expect no better fate this session, when the majority of its friends in the upper House has been cut down to 10.

Had this bill become a law, the fact that it offers a premium for illiteracy might not have been promptly recognized in the large or self-respecting States which justly pride themselves on the efficiency of their own efforts for the education of their citizens But those States whose educational arrange ments are glaringly defective, would be powerfully tempted to relax still further their endeavors to qualify their voters to exercise the suffrage, knowing that the less they did to help themselves the ampler would be their share of the appropriation from the Federal exchequer. The result would probably have been that before the close of the term during which the bill professedly was to be operative, certain States which have habitually neglected to make adequate provision fo primary instruction would have shirked the duty altogether, and remitted the whole work to the Government at Washington. In other words, the burden of defraying the education of American citizens, once tempoparily assumed on plausible pretexts by the Federal Treasury, could never have been shaken off.

But this, though the most obvious, is by no means the gravest objection to the bill Under the pretence of relieving certain States from the duty of self-improvement, it levelled a deadly blow at the right of selfgovernment. By the believers in State autonomy and in the imperative necessity of upholding the safeguards against centraltration furnished by the Constitution, it wa foreseen that the lavish donations proffered by the BLAIR measure would prove a fatal solvent of their native indepen Federal Government, having beheld its gifts accepted, would before long insist upon administering its gratuity fund, and States which had learned to count upon its bounty, would not have ventured to repel their almoner. Once accustomed to see Federal Postmasters and Federal Internal Revenue Commis sioners vigorously reënforced by Federal schoolmasters in every school district, those States would be prone to tolerate larger and more mischlevous encroach on their birthright of self-rule. Of the bul warks of freedom erected by the fathers, one after another would crumble away, and although, as in the case of France our country might still keep the name and shell of a republic, its essence, the vivifying habit of local self-help and self-regulation would be forever lost. It was this radical unanswerable objection to the BLAIR meas ure that Senator HARRIS of Tennessee had in his mind when he proposed to amend the bill by making its title "A bill offering bribes to the several States to relinquish the functions of self-government."

flects the latest, most direct, and frequ expression of the people's will, has already shown itself alive to the perils lurking under the smooth surface of the BLAIR Educational bill. Its members will not show themselves less faithful to their duty, now that even in the Senate, which had twice been committed to the measure, the former majority has shrunk almost out of sight.

An Appeal to the Generosity of the American Press.

We wish that those of our esteemed conemporaries who are disposed to ridicule 'LARRY" GODKIN'S efforts to overcome his unverselty would take their hands off the alethometer. They make our task much harder, and at the easiest it is very difficult and delicate. Please don't monkey with the

What we want to do is to encourage and stimulate the better side of "LARRY's" nature, but at the same time to avoid provoking his daimon into acts of wicked selfassertion. Every time that the old divvie in 'LARRY" flares up and asserts itself involves another postponement of that hour of final triumph for which all good Christian men

are hoping.

We have just had a striking instance of this. For more than a week the better nature of "LARBY" GODKIN had succeeded in repressing the procaclous inclinations of his daimon. For eight days, we say, the Evening Post did not insult a single gentleman by putting his nickname in quotation marks. Nothing like this had happened for years, and it counted materially for "LARRY" on the alethometer. Everybody who keeps a GODKIN alethometer rejoiced. The pegs and pins went merrily skipping around toward 100. Then the Tribune interfered. While meaning well, our neighbor has thus far failed to grasp the immense moral significance of the conflict in the Second ward; and we must say that it seems to regard "LARRY'S" struggle rather in the light of a circus than as a manful and highly creditable effort at self-emancipation. Instead of praising 'LARRY" for his new-born humility, the Tribune most inopportunely and injudiciously taunted him. What were the conse quences? Just what would naturally be expected by any one who understands human nature. The taunt stirred up "LARBY'S' divvle to extraordinary energy. By a desperate effort the divvle got the upper hand of " Larry's" better nature, and a dammedup torrent of "MIKES," and "JAKES," and BILLS," and "BARNEYS," and what not, overflowed in the very next number of the Evening Post, in an editorial article introduced in a spirit of sheer defiance, and solely as a vehicle for a wanton display of these nicknames in quotation marks.

We confess that for a moment we were almost discouraged.

When a dipsomaniac is trying to reform, and has succeeded in getting through a whole week sober, does any decent citizen taunt him for his protracted sobriety? When an habitual liar is earnestly endeavoring to be truthful and has for a whole week kept his tongue clear of falsehood, does any good Christian person jeer at him for his monotonous veracity?

We make, therefore, a distinct appeal to the generosity of the newspaper press of America, and we cannot put too much earnestness into our words. Don't crush out the germ of hope in "LARRY." Don't blight the bud that promises to bloom sooner or later into a beautiful and instructive reform. For the sake of saying a few smartly flippant words don't lend aid and encourage ment to the bad element in "LARBY'S" dual nature, or stimulate to renewed activity the old divvie with which his better self has now grappled in a fierce conflict that means death to one or the other.

O, brothers of the press! in the name of fraternity, of humanity, of common decency, lend what help you can to "LARRY" GODKIN now. But if you cannot give him support, at least refrain from jeering at him

while he is yet in the teens. The alethometer stood yesterday at 17.

### How to Get Married.

There is a moral in the tale of Mrs. GUION to cheer the female heart. She is the woman who, because she appeared in court to sue WELLMAN, a matrimonial agent, for not having procured her a husband, immediately received offers of marriage by the dozen from every section of the country.

It seems before she became so prominent that no one wanted to marry Mrs. Guion. She lacked suitors to that degree that she hired a matrimonial agent to get her a husband. Yet she was very handsome and a widow, a member of society generally admitted to possess better chances for marriage than single women. But as soon as she came into court, and became the cynosure of the public eye and the mark of notoriety, offers poured in with every post.

Apparently all that is needed for a woman to have sultors in pienty is public promi-

How many lovely girls must go unmarried, then, because fortune has not brought them to the notice of their willing counterparts Of how many must it be true that, just for want of a little luck:

"Full many a flower is born to blash unseen And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Matrimony demands a little activity, just like other enterprises. A little more hustling, girls, and the prizes are yours. And this is leap year, too! Embrace your opportunities ere the chill December comes to ushe in the drear and tongue-tying year of 1889.

### In the Spring.

The Republican Postmaster of New York, Mr. HENRY G. PEARSON, is about the last important officeholder of that party in this neighborhood. He is a relic of past sentients, discarded practices, and, since Brother BLAINE drew out, probably of futile and delusive hopes. He has always been unneces sary, and he is now anomalous. Let him go! Inertia is the sole force that holds him in the Post Office. A little appropriate partisan activity and Democratic earnestness, and he will slide out.

With the party sentiment, led by Tammany Hall, so strong against him in New York, and so straightforward a Democrat as Postmaster-General Don M. DICKINSON in Washington, it would seem that Postmaster PEARSON should be ready to hunt for the first blossoms of the trailing arbutus of 1888, as a private American citizen wholly unconnected in any official capacity with the Federal Administration.

Not long since we called attention to a cious bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. SHEA of the Twenty-fourth district, and h provided in substance that assessments could be levied along private roads belonging individuals with the same force and effect as if the title to the road or street had been regu-

arly acquired by the city. This act fathered by Mr. SHEA made the use of a private road for five years presumptive evidence of its dedication to a public use by the owner of the land. The practical opera-tion of the act would be to enable the city to trespass on a man's land, cut a road through his land without paying bim a dollar for it, and then to assess his adjoining land for laying pipes along his own private road. We are now

informed by Benator Ives that Mr. Sama says that this bill is supported by the city of New York. We cannot believe that the city of New York would favor the passage of any act so clearly unconstitutional. The city of New York cannot sanction a scheme to rob a man of his land and then force him to pay an assess-ment for work done by the public authorities without his consent on his own land. Every good man in the Senate or Assembly should ose this bill.

We welcome Lieut. Gov. Jones as an aspirant for the office of Governor, bound to present his wishes before the Democratic State Convention. Gen. Jones is a man of energy, liberality of ideas, and wide experience of public affairs, and we are sure that the Democracy and the Convention will consider his proposi tion with cordiality, sympathy, and a careful regard for the welfare of the party. He is an old soldier of the Union.

Principle is power .- Albany Reening Journal. Interest is also powerful.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has performed useful and most patriotic service in his appeal to the Territorial Committee of the House of Representatives to give sensible and eupho nious names to the new States. This is an old dea of Mr. Firip's, and we are glad to see it presented in his most effective manner on this occasion. It is discreditable to the good taste and intellectual perspicacity of the American people that such a name as New Mexico, or Washington, or South or North Dakota should be thought of for a State of the Union. Against the proposal to retain the name of Dakota for both parts of the great Territory, if it should be divided into two, we ourselves have repeatedly contended, and we are very glad to find that Mr. Figlip takes the same view of the subject. The south part should be Dakots and the north part Pembina, both melodious names belonging of old to that country.

That is a curious condition of the public business which was presented in Judge Wal-LACE's court on Wednesday. In beginning the trial of a soldier for murder, the District Attorney was obliged to report that the Attorney-General in Washington had refused to make an allowance for the expense of a stenographer to take down the testimony; and upon this foolish improvidence Judge Wallace commented in appropriate terms. The difficulty was finally overcome by the counsel for the defence. Gen. CATLIN, who offered to furnish to the court, for the purpose, the services of his tion could be obtained to pay the cost of it out f his own pocket, for the sake of shortening the time of the trial; and on this arrangement the proceeding went on. Such a situation reflects anything but credit upon the Department

Have our Anarchists joined the Anglonaniacs? The Chicago Anarchists seem to have done so, or why should they thus denounce Representative ADAMS's bill to restrict immirration? The Chicago Tribune reports a pre amble recently adopted:

"Whereas, We see in this bill the attempt of an ignorant cad to toady to the prejudices of aristocrats monopolists, and brutal rulers, foreign and domestio." Cad is very English. Its use in reference to

sound American like Mr. ADAMS is particuarly glaring. However, although we know that many will disagree with us, what a blessing it st should turn into the peaceful and harm

The Tribune publishes a letter from Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, who laid out the Central Park, giving reasons why it would be both wrong and impracticable to construct on the west side a drive where trotting horses could be speeded. Mr. OLMSTED shows that to do this would entirely revolutionize the uses of the Park; and, besides, it would be exceedingly ifficult, owing to the natural irregularities of he land, to make such a drive there at all. It is clear that a great public park, built at a wast expense for the benefit of the whole peo-

ple, cannot be diverted from that use to the gratification of a limited class. For the purpose of trotting their fast horses these gentle men will have to go elsewhere. The Poughkeepsie News-Press reports an occurrence which does high honor to Postmaster-General Dickinson. The Postmaster

at Marquette wrote to him to ask whether he could take part in an election contest which was going on there. Mr. Dickinson replied his, and that whatever he might do in that capacity would be approved by the department This is the right spirit and the right style of President Stent asks hearing .- Public Leager

### No he doesn't; he asks for a hearing.

Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY is trying to procure a license as pilot for the port of New York He is Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and owns the Electra, a very beautiful steam yacht. He is a practical navigator, and he wants to be a pilot, in order that he may run his own oost wholly, entirely, and unrestrainedly, so far as the bottom of the bay will allow, acc to his own wishes. Metaphorically speaking he has a cance, and he wants to paddle it ac cording to his own sweet will without interfer ence from other parties

We hope that Mr. GERRY, if he is really com petent, will get his pilot's license. And, after he has got it, we also hope that he will attend to his own business and let other people's affairs alone, no matter how much he may long to direct their enterprise and manage the edu cation of their children.

The Hon. IGNISPATUUS DONNELLY, the Gopher Cryptogramist, denies that he is either ill or crazy. We had not heard that he was ill.

There is a debate in the London Standard between clergymen of the Established Church of England whether men of their profession should be allowed to adopt the habit of wear ing the moustache. It appears that, in certain high quarters in the Church, there is determined antagonism to the habit, and that at least one Bishop has refused to license any nan who adopts it!

The dignitaries of the Episcopal Church in the United States do not ordinarily interfere in such matters. There are clergymen of that de nination in our happy land who wear a full beard, others who display merely side whisker or mutton chops, others who wear only a moustache, or an imperial, or a goatee, and yet others who are complete shavelings from the temples to Adam's apple. There are many respects in which America is the land of the free.

Amateurs of suicide should study the fact that in Berlin last Tuesday six persons killed ives. Yet Monday was the thirteenth day of the month. Is the comic valentine art of Germany so bad, then, or did the six suicides fall to get the wished-for valentine?

The report of the Commission appointed in England to sift the results of the English ob-servations of the transit of Venus in 1882 has recently been made. It gives the solar parallax as 8.832". If, then, we take 7.912 miles as the diameter of the earth, we get ninety-two mil-lion three hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-one miles and a quarter for the distance of the sun. This sounds ver accurate but it must be remembered that the parallax above given is subject to limits of uncertain to the extent of about a quarter of a million miles; that is to say, the sun's distance may be 250,000 miles greater or less than the figures given above. Notwithstanding the elaborate preparations made for the observa-tion of the transit of 1882, and the general suc coss of the observers, it appears that the re-sults are no more satisfactory than those ob-tained from the transit of 1874. The parallax is not very different, and the limits of error are just as extensive.

In one respect, however, all modern measur

ments of the solar parallax agree, and that is in showing that we are about three million miles nearer to the sun than the school books of the last generation told us we were.

An unfounded rumor from the Second ward found a place yesterday in the New York

"A rumor was understood to be abroad yesterday crediting Hozace White, the editor of the Put, with threatening to discharge 'Larny' if he failed to make his alethometer register at least as high as 10 within the

There is not a word of truth in this, and the implied statement as to the relations of Mr. WHITE with "LARRY" GODRIN is grossly insocurate. We may say that Mr. Honace WHITE does not expect the alethometer to go as high as 19 within the next thirty days, although no one would be happier if such should be the

In all matters relating to "LARRY" GoD-KIN'S progress toward verseity the earliest and most authentic intelligence will be found in the columns of THE SUN: but we cannot undertake to publish the sensational reports and irresponsible gossip of the streets

Mr. C. Bibbins, described as an Omaha sporting man, will undertake to prove that edestrian ALBERT has a twin brother who did half his walking for him in the Madison Square Garden Hall-hiring. Men like BIBBINS are a curiosity and a joy. They know that Professor WEBSTER was never hanged for the murder of PARKMAN, and that the French Prince Imperial still alive and married to a Zulu widow. While there are BIBBINSES left superstition will

The attempt just made in the Diet of Saxony to secure legislation in favor of cremation was defeated after Bishop Benness had said that the Roman Catholic Church prohibits the practice. The fact thus stated is in itself sufficient to prevent any attempt by the Commis-sioners of Charities and Correction of this city to cremate the bodies of the "unknown dead" who die in our public charitable or penal institutions. Many of the persons who die in these institutions as unknown belong to the violation of the constitutional guarantees concerning religion to subject their remains to a process of incineration which is prohibited by their Church.

Furthermore, when cremation was under de-bate in the Saxon Diet on Wednesday last the Protestant clergymen who are members of that body declared it to be contrary to the faith The practice of cremation may be permitted

by the Legislature of this State or any other. but our Legislature has no power to order the ourning of the remains of the people who die n the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. ven when they are unclaimed by friends.

And now they are having an attempt at lizzards and deep snows in England. This Americanomania among the Bulls is getting to be positively sickening, don't yer know?

The legislation just adopted in Rhode Island for the removal of the property qualification for voters in State elections is in accordnce with the demands that have been made for many years by the Democratic party of the State. The party has denounced the restrictions upon the right of suffrage in terms that could not forever remain unheeded.

A University of Rochester professor lectured at Columbia College the other day on the old Edinburgh Review query, "Who Reads an it used to be. Everybody, if the book is not ssued by the Government Printing Office.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS. The Hill Movement Heard From in

Southwest,

From the Galveston News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The speech of Gov.
Hill of New York last night at Brooklyn, in memory
of the late Samued J. Tilden, has created a great deal of
political speculation and talk among the leading Democrata here to-day. There is no longer any use to attempt to disguise the fact that there is a strong and growing sentiment setting in for Gov. Hill. His speech is taken to mean the formal opening of his campaign. This the

There is an undercurrent at work in the interest of Gov. Hill which has not yet come to the surface, though his speech last night rolled the ball over a great many times in this city. There were half a hun-dred or more Democratic members of Congress heard to exclaim to-day after reading the speech that Hill contest. Almost every member of the Indiana delega-tion expressed themselves out-and-out Hill supporters. Even the objector and watch dog of the Treasury is, perhaps, the most enthusiastic admirer of Gov. Hill wes of the mountains. In Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, nesota and California of the Western States there i

Among the delegations in Congress of the fourteen latricts of New York embracing Brooklyn and New York cities there are but four Representatives in Con-gress who are not politically pledged to the interests of the dashing Governor. Two of these fourteen Represcutatives are Republicans, and the only two that can be relied upon as the firm and true friends of Cleveland are Sunset Cox and young Mr. Belmont.

### Hill Stronger than Cleveland in the Pivotal

From the Philadelphia Inqu The danger of Cleveland's missing the Demo cratic nomination ought to make Republicans feel un-easy, if anything. In the great tidal wave that swept over New York when Cleveland and Hill were elected overnor and Lieutenant-Governor, Hill ran ahead of eveland. There are not a few evidences that Hill would stand a better chance of carrying New York next November than Cleveland.

From the Kansas Democrat.

If the message of President Cleveland is, indeed, to be the central issue in the coming campaign, nothing is more certain than the Democracy will meet with defeat in the close States of New York, New Jersey. ecticut. No human power could avert thes states, so essential to Democratic success, going over to

Nor is this all. The rout of Democracy, in such a campaign, would extend to more than one Southern State. Democratic supremacy would totter from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grands. Let the Democratic party in Congress refuse to repeal the internal revenue tax, and commit the folly of passing a tariff bill materially reducing the revenue, and both Virginias will be

A Tribute to the Worth of The Sun TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Enlargng the daily Sun to a six-page journal akes it unique among newspapers in size, as it always was in other respects, and, in my ob-servation, is greatly increasing its popularity. Readers of THE SUN when it had but four pages, would occasionally, when there was comething they wished in more detail than THE SUN could give it, buy more voluminous papers. Now they find nothing left out, and are steadiast to THE SUN.

As for the Sunday BUN—bright, fresh, versatile—other Sunday BUN—bright, fresh, versatile—other Sunday papers are swept aside like dry autumn leaves to get at it. Perhaps as good a testimonial to its worth as you often meet was one overheard from two travellingmen:

"Did you save your Bunday SUN ?" asked one—this was on Tuesday.

"Yes, "said the other, drawing it from an inside coat pocket, and handing it to his friend, adding:

"There's more good reading in that than in any paper on earth."

E. D.

BYBINGYIELD, Mass., Feb. 15. THE SUN could give it, buy more voluminous

A New Democratic Ticket,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: It is evi-

dent that new timber must be found for the national use of the Democracy, and I beg to propose a ticket which every Democrat can vote for with pride and joy: For President—Samuel J. Hanpall of Pounsylvania. For President—William T. Coleman of California These are candidates who would sweep the country and knock out all the Republican opposition. Yours fo

What is perichondritis? This is a question put to us by a lady who is dauply interested in the case of the Crown Prince. Well, it is inflammation of the sembrane called the perichondrium. This is the mem memorane caree the personnarium. This is the membrane which surrounds the cartilages of the human organism; and in the maledy of the Orewn Frince is threatens to destroy the cartilages of the threat, and if it should go far the hapless Frince would surely be killed by it.

WHERE SHERIDAN WAS BORN.

cusous Impressions About the Birth-nee and Enrly Life of the Great Soldier. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The stories affoat regarding the birthplace of Gen. Sheridan, some ascribing it to Ireland and others to Albany, are only revivals of assertions made from time to time ever since the hero of the Shenandoah Valley became famous in 1864. To complete the list, however, Massachusetts should be added, this State having often been insisted upon as his native place, with as much positiveness and pertinacity as Albany or Ireland.

The simple fact is that Philip Henry Sheridan was born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, on the 6th of March, 1831. He had an older brother and a married sister, who died long ago. The General's younger brother. Lieut.-Col, Michael V. Sheridan, who was on his military staff during the war, as he has been ever since, was born, like the General, in Somerset, Their father and mother came to this country

tary staff during the war, as he has been ever since, was born, like the General, in Somerset. Their father and mother came to this country from Ireland, and had moved from the East to Ohio, where the father received contracts for road buildings. His work took him from home most of the time, and the future General was brought up by his mother, who is still living, at a very advanced age, in Somerset, as she has been continuously for much more than half a century.

An alleged relative of Gen. Sheridan is quoted now in the newspapers as authority for the statement that the General was born in the county Cavan, in the north of Ireland. He gives as evidence the assertion that the General's birthplace was only a stone's throw from his own in Ireland. On the other hand. Dr. Chisholm of New Concord, O., says that he has heard from the mother of Sheridan himself that the famous soldler was born in Albany. All that needs be said is that the General is rather better authority than Cousin McCabe or Dr. Chisholm, and he has repeatedly said and written that his birthplace was at Somerset, as already stated. On entering West Point he gave his birthplace as Ohio, from which State also he was appointed to the Academy.

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Many apocryphal stories have been told of Sheridan's boyhood in Somerset, which was a very quiet little village half a century ago, and has not become a very bustling one to this day, His education was acquired at the village school, and was limited to the ordinary English branches then taught in such schools. Then he began life by getting a position in the village school, and was limited to he ordinary English or anches then taught in such aschools. Then he began life by getting a position in the village school, and was limited to he ordinary Englis

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY

"There is at least one thing," a well-informed reporter declares, "in which the English slugger, Mitchell, has the advantage of champion Sullivan, and that is, brains. When Mitchell was in New York I interviewed him and unexpectedly discovered him to be a man of faculty. He thinks and knows and reads more than any one else in his line whom I have ever met. His intelligence and his talk led me to respect him, and to urge him to change his career. As for Sullivan's brains, they have not aprouted, and he is a know nothing outside of the ring."

After making inquiry in the studies of this city, we cannot bear of any New York sculptor who intends to enter into competition for the prize for the design for the Grant monument. Yet hundreds of designs are sure to be sent to the committee.

The united Prench societies of this city have for the nue, and has a branch up town in Twenty-fifth street. Its object is to take charge during the daytime of the young children of mothers who must leave their homes to work at trades or engage in other industries, and you time, for which the sum of thirty-one cents per week is paid by their parenta. No aid has ever been given to the Salle d'Asile by the city, but it is said that such aid would be welcome, and enable the managers to enlarge their field of benevolent usefulness. Every one who vistions. Our very active, enterprising, and philanthropic Prance-American fellow citizen, Gen. Gustave May, is President of the Salle d'Asile of the United French Sc cleties of New York. James Redpath, who is recover-ing from his dangerous illness, had an interesting career in old times as an Abolitionist and coworker with John Brown in Kansas. Subsequently he concocted as gan to carry out a huge scheme for the deportat our colored brethren to Hayti; but it was brought to an end by a revolution in Hayti and the war in the United States. After the war be established the Redpath Lec-ture Bureau; and when Parnell and Davitt began their work in Ireland be cooperated with them for some years both there and here. Latterly he has been engaged in

In the elevated train that left the City Hall at midnight of last night there was a hard-faced fellow of thirty, who, stepping up to a passenger, said in a loud just out of Sing Sing penitentiary, where I have spent five years for swindling under false pretences. The best man makes a mistake sometimes, you know, as I did. out I have served my time for it, and now I want to raise money to go to Philadelphia, where I have a wife and child who need me, and I beg you to help me in get ting \$\formy fare home. My name is —, and this is the document to prove it." "Here is a quarter," the passenger replied, as he handed the coin to the man who declared himself to be a swindler under false pretences. "Good for you," he under false pretences. "Good for you," he cried, "and thanks for this starter, and if you're a newspaper reporter. I'll tell you something that's worth money." The swindler went to the next seat which held two passengers, to whom he loudly repeated his story, which brought him more specie from both of them. He struck, perhaps, a dozen passengers in the car, and gathered coin from all of them but one. Every listener believed his story, which, in fact, was a true one, as the writer knows. He took up enough in fifteen minutes to pay his fare to his home, with a dollar to boot; and as he left the train at Thirty-fourth street, he expressed his gratitude to all hands in a broken voice that did not

Mr. Louis Newmann, a William street merchant, about 60 years of age and very stout. The other day he slipped on the treacherous sidewalk in front of French's Hotel and broke his arm. This makes the fourteenth time Mr. Newmann has broken an arm in the same way nine breaks to the right arm and five to the left. Hardly a winter passes now that he does not add to his record, but he has become accustomed to these little inconven-iences and takes them philosophically. Arthurs. Brunswick, who was arrested under the Con-

spiracy law three years ago on the charge of organizing the District Telegraph messenger boys in a secret club for the increase of their pay, and who was brought to trial, in which he narrowly scanped from a term in jail is yet in his beyhood, and does not look over 16 or 17 years of age. He has written a history of his extraordinary "conspiracy" from its beginning to its end. Brunswick is constantly engaged in schemes to boom the labor cause and to organize the driftwood of the labor world. Though yet unable to vote himself on account of his youth, he was chief manager of the workingmen's energetic campaign in the Seventh Senorial district last November. He is a New York boy

Prophets are popping up here and there, and one of them, out in Chicago, sends us a circular, from which we learn two things; first, that his name is written on is brow and his back: and second that he will soo ish the world with his book of prophesy, price one dellar, cash to be sent in advance, with 15 cents extra for postage. We warn this Chicago prophet against coming to New York, where there is no room for him. and where he would meet with competition

#### A Handsome Inheritance. Prom Pour Topica. Mrs. Hicks-Lord fell heir last week, very

Mrs. Hicks-Lord fell heir last week, very much to her own surprise, to another fortune of \$100.

Old This was left her by Richard Mott, an old Quaker gentleman of \$0 years or over, belonging to Toledo, but whose family is the large and well-known Hott family of Long Islahd. Mr. Mott died in possession of something like \$0,000,000, the foundation for which fortune was laid by him when he was associated in business with Mr. Hicks. The property which has been left Mrs. Hicks. Lord in this way consists of valuable town lots in the city of Telefa.

STYLES IN HAIR AT THE CAPITAL The President's Wife Abandons the a Cleveland for the Psyche Knot,

Prom the Chicago Herald.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Cleveland no

longer woars her hair in the style wich so many young ladies have imitated. She is very man has exceed the arrangement of her hair, and has exceed the arrangement of her hair, and has exceed the arrangement of her hair, and has exceed the suit had saying a style to suit her face. In this, she had an advantage over most women with a facily singed head and quiet features. Alfloott of the she had seen and the summing to her, and she haif saying the seen in the seen and the rack shaved being, and the head arrangement in her pictures was the natural evolution from the short to the long. On all special occasions sho has a regular hairdresser arrange her locks, but ordinarily she leaves this to her, maid. On all state occasions the arrise, is called in. At the last state dinner she had ner hair arranged in a style that is entrust, it is called in. At the last state dinner she had one of the seen and and one of the seen were thought back and the long tresses were brought back and the long tresses were brought back and the long tresses were brought back and one would expect her to be failfurent as to these matters. As a matter fact, when she was mistress of the White House, she spent more money with the haddresser than does the "young bride of the White House, she spent more money with the haddresser than does the "young bride of the White House, she spent more money with the haddresser than does the "young bride of the White House, she spent more money with the haddresser than does the "young bride of the White House, so spent her had all over him the style of arrangement of this natural adornment was the extent of her vanity. In all clies the work of the service of a professional bride of the work of the service of a professional bride of the work of the service.

At all times when there have been ladies in the White House to shall an advantage of the service. They both place t

## The Platonic Illuston in Buffalo.

"The latest fancy," said a shrewd old maid, who keeps a keen eye on all that goes on in society and has the entree everywhere, "is for the young men of 20 or 25 to firt with some woman of 35 or 40. I downthink there is anything wrong in these attachments—the friendship is purely Platonic. I asked for an explana friendship is purely Platonic. I asked for an expan-tion from my big brother, and he says a woman is never interesting until she is 30. 'Girls say yes to everything you say,' he said, 'or else they are so smart there is no enduring them.' A woman, when she gets to be 25 or 30 finds out that if she holds her own she must have some

thing beyond a handsome face, so she reads and tries to be well informed. They learn to be tolerant of others ideas and not to preface every adjective with 's' "Young men of twenty to twenty-five know more that their seniors in literary matters, and more than they do themselves later. They are awfully book learned, Itel than we do. So I suppose that is why they catch on the old girls. You just talk with a man of thirty-five and you find that all he thinks of is business. Oh, yes! You just talk with a girl-one of our set-and it is dress dress, and nothing else. Of course the boys don't marry these old girls. Men seem afraid of a woman who know enough to be an equal, but such a woman makes a very

cleasant companion for a tete-a tete.

One of the most widely discussed novelists of the day is Miss Amelia Rives, author of "The Store of Arnon," who was the fourth son of Noah. Mis Rives is very handsome, tall, and commanding in figure and blonde in complexion. She is a reigning favorite it society, and wields the artist's brash almost as skifully as she does the novelist's pen. Recently Miss Rive painted a portrait of herself in scant, flowing draper and sent it to an artist friend for criticism; not sh dict that the face was excellent, but the figure, which was plainly visible, was that of an old woman. M Rives then laughlingly confessed that her old colored mammy had "sat" for the figure, but so long as he had

and send it all of herself, which she did. From the St. Paul Globe The New York Sun's place as one of the most

ant newspapers in the country one able and most brilliant not be overestimated. OURER WRINKLES.

Youthful Ambitton.

Minister—Well. Bobby, what do you want to be when you grow up? Bobby (suffering from parental discipline)—An orphas. The Proper Size. Customer (to coal dealer)-I want to get a

Dealer—Yes, sir; what size?
Dealer—Yes, sir; what size?
Customer (timidly)—Well, if it isn't asking too much
sir, I would like a two-thousand pound ton.

Roses and Pansies. Young Lady (to florist)-I am very particular at only the freshest roses are used. Will you see to if

personally, please? Florist-Yex Miss. To what address shall I send the Young Lady-Just "Billy, Murderers' Row, Tomba" Wild Whiskey.

Western Real Estate Agent (in drug stors) Eastern Speculator (to drug clerk)—You may give me a little spiritus frumenti.

I'rug Clerk—Waai, now, look a here, stranger, if you want plain whiskey you kin hev it, but we don't keep any eddicated stuff here. Oh, yes, we are quite civilized out here now.

Late in the Season.

Landlady-Dinner is a little late to-night, Mr. Dumley. I sent Bridget out for a canvas back, and al was gone a long time.

Dumby (not sure that he isn'tdreaming)—Er-a carvas
back duck, Mrs. Hendricks?

Landlady—No, a carvas back ham. It's late in the
season for game, Mr. Humbey.

"Miss Clara." he said, "can I speak with your fatter a moment before I go ""
"Certainly, Mr. Sampson," replied the girl, blushing,
and with a wildly throbbling heart she sought the old
man. man.
"the papa" she began later, as the front door closed.
"what did Mr. Sampson want?"
"I'm his handlord, you know. I let him his bachelof
spariments, and in wants another three years' lease."

and a local paper, taking cognizance of the loss said that his death was due to "gastronomical industrietien." and wound up the obitmary by printing these lines which were said to have been written by extion. How man when he sustained a similar loss:

A Dog's Epitaph.

The pet dog of a Harlem man died recently

en he sustained a similar loss:

"He was ently a deg but
lie was refibred and gentle.
Loving and affectionate as a child.
Faithful and true as the best of wo
He was nearly human, but not
Year enough to have any of the
Imperfections of hamanity.
"Its said he had no soul!
It so, he was better than many men
For, if there was no hope for heave
There was no tear for heal."